Troy Times. -Plenty of lime, bone meal and gravely sand kept where fowls may have free and easy access, supply material for

egg shells. The stains of oil may be removed from paper by applying pipe-clay pow-dered and mixed with water to the consistency of cream. Leave the mixture on four hours, -Albany Journal. Hens like to feel themselves in se

clusion while occupying the nest. If such places be provided, it will lessen the danger of stealing away and laying in dark corners .- Western Rural,

To soften wrought iron, first heat it until it becomes a low red color, and cool it in soft soap. Reheat it to a low red, as before, and let it cool in lime. It is said that this treatment makes the iron very soft. -Plain Doughnuts: One pint of sour

milk, one teacup of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, and flower enough to knead hard. Let the dough stand about an hour before frying in very hot lard .- The

-A correspondent of the Rural Home says the striped bug finds its food by the sense of smell, and any thing which will disguise the odor of the plants will, if applied in season, serve as a protection. He applies gypsum by sifting it over the plants before sunrise.

-Mix a handful of quicklime in four ounces of linseed oil, boil to a good thickness, then spread it on tin plates in the shade, and it will become very hard. but may be dissolved over the fire as glue. A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of common glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.—Prairie Farmer.

-Sunflower seeds are especially good for fowls when fed in proper propor-tion with grains, says the Husbandman. They are very oily, having somewhat the nature of flaxsced. The usual estimate of yield is a gallon of oil to a bushel of seed, and the oil is said to be of superior character for many mechaniuses, and when suitably refined, is used on the table.

-Bread Pudding: For a family of three take an earthen dish which will hold one and one-half quarts of water. In the morning fill this dish a little more than half full of bread cut quite fine, cover with milk and add ra'sins. Let it stand until time to bake, then salt, sweeten with brown sugar, and spice with cinuamon. The dish will be nearly full. Bake two hours in a moderate oven. Let it boil and whey .-Household.

-The best and earliest grains of corn those next to the butt of the cob; they form earlier, mature sooner, and yield earlier and stronger plants. The best fruit buds are those that form on the first third of the wood of last year's growth. Back pruning cuts off fruit buds, it is true, but the fruit that is left will be much larger and finer on account of it. The best and earliest cabbage, turnip, parsnip, kale or mustard seed are those that grow on the main stem of that plant; the laterals should always be rejected.—N. Y. Herald.

-Spread Eagle: Having prepared a chicken for cooking, cut off the neck and legs, and split it right through lengthwise from breast to back, only just enough to hold the two sides to gether. Spread them out on a board, dry the inside with a cloth, spread them over with cold butter, season plenti-fully with pepper and salt and little cayenne, and broil them quickly over a of at an auction in London. Two of burg; "French ribbons," which come from Barmen, and "French cloths," done as to be at all dried up. Squeeze a drop or two of lemon juice over, and send to table very hot. - Toledo Blade.

THE CATTLE PEST.

Inoculation as a Reliable Preventive of

Pleuro-Pneumonia For the past three years Pennsylvania has been the only one of the States intected by this disease which, from time to time, could be pronounced free from it, and which could trace all outbreaks to infection from other States. Much of this success is due to the plan pursued, an I this is practically acknowledged by the fact that the special agent of the Governor was recently summoned to Washington for consultation with the National authorities as to a course to be adopted by all States in a general attempt to get rid of the disease.

As soon as the herd is taken posses

sion of by the State officers all diseased animals are killed and the others inoculated. A portion of the virus from the diseased animal is inserted under the skin, near the end of the tail, and in the course of from eight to ten days the peculiar symtoms are, to a very limited extent, exhibited. Great care is necessary in the selection of the virus for inoculation. If the disease in the lung from which it is taken is too far advanced there is danger of blood poisoning. If not far enough advanced it will fall to take effect. Thus far it has been found to be an ample protection. In performing the operation the hair is first removed from a point near the end of the tail, and with a needle made for the purpose a seton of woolen yarn saturated with the virus is drawn under the skin and left there; in about one week more or less inflammation is shown, and in bad cases the portion of the tail below the inoculation drops off; after having reached a certain point all symptoms subside and the animal is found to possess an immunity from the disease in exactly the same manner as exists in an animal which has had a light attack in the natural way and has recovered. In three years experience no inoculated animal; although purposely exposed in some cases to infection. has been known to have the disease in any shape or form. It is claimed that this inoculation gives immunity for a considerable length of time, but how long it may be depended upon the State officers are not pre-

pared to say.

It is claimed in this way many animals have been freed from all danger, and that the saving to owners has amounted to several thousand dollars. In all cases it has saved much expense to the State. After a little experience the operator, assisted by a novice can inoc-ulate forty animals per hour; and in Europe, where it is practiced, it is common to charge five cents per head for the operation, the only skill required being in the selection of the virus from the diseased lung. It is possible to cul-tivate this virus, and by repeated culti-

tivate this virus, and by repeated cultivation to reduce its power; but after careful experiments it is not found to be necessary, and the matter direct from the diseased lung is used.

The plan has been adopted by the States of New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, and is found to be as successful there as here. Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

ÆRIAL FEATS.

Progress of Balloon Navigation During Recent Years.

The most recent feats, with conclusive proof, in the new-born science of balloon navigation was performed in France on September 24, 1885, by the young military engineers, the brothers Renard, from the camp of Chalons, within a few miles of Paris. Starting at twenty-five minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon, the aronauts reached Point du Jour after five o'clock, returning to the camp at twenty-five minutes to six, the same afternoon-a distance of three miles each way. On this journey, in the outward trip, the wind was against them, opposing the advance of the apparatus toward the capital at the rate of four meters per second. The revolution of the screw was 55 per minute; its diameter 7 meters. The volume of the balloon was 1,800 cubic meters, filled with pure hydrogen gas. The machine was of eight-horse power, constructed by M. Gramme, with a battery by Captain Renard, weighing in all 320 kilos, and capable of working at the rate given for two hours. The whole journey was performed with perfect evenness, and the balloon acted in a most satisfactory manner. After the journey Captain Charles Renard said:
"I consider the problem of crial navigation solved by the results of our experiment." A journey was also made on September 23, 1885, with much the same results, the only difference was that the wind was with the rerial boat going out and against her on the return ourney, and was light all the time, blowing at the rate of one meter per second. The distance covered was about

On November 3, 1884, Captains Renard and Krebs made a balloon voyage from Mendon to Bellancourt, and returned, alighting at the point from which they started in forty-five minutes. This was the third attempt made by Captain Renard with his balloon and steering apparatus, the second having proved a failure. His first attempt was in August, 1884, with such good results as to create the greatest interest in all the military circles of Europe. The balloon was cigar-shaped and pointed at each extremity. In the car were seats for two aeronauts, and the balloon had a directing apparatus and rudder. The force was obtained by a series of electric accumulators of ten horsepower, and the balloon was operated

five miles.

for four hours. On October 29, 1883, an experiment took place at the Place de la Defense, Courbevoie, Paris, under M. Brisson, but the cable apparatus failed and the result was consequently unsatisfactory. In June, 1879, Prof. Grimly and a newspaper correspondent started from Montreal for New York in the air ship Canada, but they had a fearful ex-perience and came near losing their lives owing to the poor quality of the gas used.

In September, 1879, Prof. C. R. Ritchell's air ship was sent up at Hartford, Conn. It consisted of a balloon above and a vertical screw, worked by handpower, beneath, for lifting purposes, and a horizontal screw for steering. result was any thing but a success. In a four-mile breeze it could be steered, but at a little increase above that force it drifted miles to leeward. - N. Y. Herald.

VALUABLE MOSAICS.

the finest of these are mosa'es in splendid preservation, each about three feet square. The one represents a woman worst, for, under cover of the "French robed and wearing a crown of flowers, | mark," these same German goods are with a youth sitting beside her; and the other a youth earrying on his shoulders an eagle. These have been called "Peace" and "War;" but there seems to be no authority for this. Both works are evidently early Carthaginian, and must have belonged to a period when Carthage held a high position as a nursery of art, especially in the beautiful art of mosaic-work, of which ancient Greece has left not a trace, whilst the mosaics of Rome are of a much later date. It will be remembered that Carthage was celebrated for her beautiful colored marbles, and for the wonderful skill of her artists and workmen, which were known throughout the civilized world, for Carthage was a large city one hundred and torty years before the foundations of Rome were laid. It is possible, therefore, that the peculiar art of working in mosaic may have been originated in Car-thage, and may have found its way to Rome, where it might have been practiced by Roman, or even Carthaginian artists. But, as a rule, the Roman work is very inferior to the Car-thaginian. These specimens were, with many others, collected by Count d'Herisson from recent excavations made in a garden at Danar-el-Sciat, near Tunis, and situated in the midst of the ruins of ancient Carthage. Of the authenticity of these relies there can be, therefore, no possible doubt, as they were brought direct from the site of the city itself.

—A young man at Nevada City undertook to eat two dozen eggs at one sitting, but gave up after eating twentyone. The two referred to, together with several other interesting specimens, were purchased by Mr. Edwin Long, R. A.

Whilst on the subject of mosaics, we may mention that a valuable discovery has just been made at Chiusi in Italy. Whilst some workmen were digging out a watercourse at the foot of a hill near Monte Venere, they came upon a mosaic pavement about nine feet by six feet in size. The center represents a double hunting scene; in the top row are three stags pursued by a hunter with a spear; below is a boar followed by two hunters, carrying each an axe and lance. The whole work is in perfect preservation, well and carefully executed with much fire and spirit, and is interesting as being the first piece of mosaic pave-ment that has been discovered in Chiusi or its neighborhood - Chambers' Jour-

-Collector Saltonstall, of Boston, recently refused to admit a tricycle free of duty, although the Boston man who brought it from England claimed that it was for his personal use, and that he had ridden it once in England. The Treasury Department has just reversed the decision of the collector, and sus-tained the claim of the importer that the machine had been in actual use abroad. -Boston Post.

—A canal seven miles long, with a carrying capacity of five thousand inches, has been completed at Azusa, Los Angeles County, Cal., to take water from the San Gabriel river for irrigation purposes.

—The remains of Mrs. Confer. who died ten years ago near Portland, O., were recently exhumed, and found to be wholly petrified

HOW TO BE POPULAR.

What People Want of Persons Who Move in Their Society.

Nothing can be more certain than that the happier, the luckier, the better dressed and the gayer you are, the more people like you. In romance you can throw yourselves into people's arms and tell them all your woes; but in real life you can't do it.

It is not that society does not wish to have miserable people in its whirl so much as that sad people are out of place tnere. A merry voice, a smiling face, a habit of praising the world rather than of blaming it, makes any one acceptable. People who can set others laughing are popular. On the whole, no doleful person need to expect sympathy; it is too troublesome. Woe-begone folks are not wanted. Even strong feeling, deep thought or fervid sentiment is troublesome in society. Light talk, agreeable chat, subjects that can not hurt any body's feelings are de-

If you can manage to be amusing without being satirical, interested in every thing that is said without being personal, and to dress with good taste, even if you are poor, you will be popular. We are not sure that it is worth while to win what is neither love nor interest, but it is better than to be un popular. And, in any event, the "dol-drums," the exhibition of your empty purse, broken heart or poor health, will

be against you.
When you have to be wretched—as, if you own a heart, you must-go away by yourself and cry. If you are poor, take your poverty into a dark corner where nobody will see it. And when you can no longer be well, go away and suffer in silence. As a gen eral thing, all that the people want of you is to amuse them in some way, and if, in all the world, you have one friend who truly sympathizes with you in joy and sorrow, you have a rarer thing than the phoenix. At all events, remember that you can not bemoan yourself and be popular, even among your own next of kin. - Baptist Weekly.

AN ASTUTE TEUTON.

Something About the Man Who, at Present, Controls the "French Fashions."

The gradual Germanization of France has lately taken a new and alarming departure. In the last century, as every one knows, Germany, like the rest of the world, was a humble tributary to the art and taste of France. This tribute continued to be paid even while the other kind of tribute-the war milliards-was flowing in the other direction. But the current is now in a fair way to be reversed. It is in this wise: There are five leading "journals of fashion" published in Paris—namely, La Saison, La Mode la Universelle, Les Modes Parisiennes, Les Modes de Saison and La Mode de Paris. They all be longed to the same proprietor, a M. Thiron, who, however, has lately died, and the whole concern has now been bought up by a German! This enterprising gentleman is making the most of his purchase. Take La Saison, for instance. A German edition is published at Berlin simultaneously with the French one at Paris; and as to this latter, although the actual printing is done in Paris, the designs and the engravings are all German. Nor is this all. Herr Lipperheide, the proprietor, does not scruple—so the French say—to puff German goods with which Discovery of Artistic Relies of Ancient Paris is already inundated-"French silks," which are made at Crefeld, Limbach and Furth; "French textures," from Chemnitz and Schmoeln. That would be bad enough, but it is not the being actively pushed-thanks to the good offices of "French" journals of fashion-in Prussia, Austria and America. Decidedly the astute Herr Lipperheide deserves, if all this be true, a handsome subvention from Prince Bismarck. - Chicago Times.

Origin of a Theatrical Custom.

The custom of calling actors and dramatists before the curtain is not as old as might be imagined. In Germany it was the famous tragedian, Ludwig Schroder, who, in 1780, first yielded to the applause of the Hamburg public and appeared before the curtain. Lessing de-cidedly discountenanced the calling out of the drramatist, but did not object to the actors appearing before the curtain. After Schroder had set the example, it became not only the general practice of actors to appear in response to applause, but to express thanks in a set speech. This, in turn, led an interesting writer at the beginning of this century to comrepertory of the German stage. - Berlin

took to eat two dozen eggs at one sit-

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle-Common\$1 50 @ 2 50 Choice Butchers......... 3 50 @ 4 10

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.

Š	HOGS-Common 3	85	6 4	25
	SHEEP-Good to choice	25	984	00
	FLOUR-Family	78	66	7814
Į.	No. 3 red	42	80	4214
	Hva-No 2	2034	60	27
	HAY-Timothy No. 1	00	6 12 6 7	
ĝ	Good Leaf	00	6 11	70
8	Lard-Prime steam	7.71	GD	734
ì	BUTTER-Choice Dairy	20	60	17
3	APPLES-Prime 1 POTATOES-Per barrel 1	25	6 1	
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Š	FLOUR-State and Western \$2 GRA'N-Wheat No. 2 Chicago.	15	6 2	90
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ij	HOGSINDIANAPOLIS.	6	0	6%
	Wheat-No. 2 red		0	76
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ij	LOUISVILLE.			
0	GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red	00	60 4	50
5	Corn-mixed		9	43

-Cocoanut culture is growing rapidly long the lower coast of Florida. The along the lower coast of Florida. keys from Biscayne Bay to Key West contains many thousand new trees, and there are tens of thousands from one to four or five years old .- Chicago Tribune.

HEALTH officials of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, indorse RED STAR COUGH CURE. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Was the man intoxicated who fell in the circus tent last evening!" asked Mrs. De Groof of her husband. "No, the man was all right," was the roply. "He was walking a tight-rope."—Lije.

Gray hair, however caused, is restored to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer. Persons suffering from Ague of long standing will find a specific in Ayer's Ague

A New game of cards is called "matri-mony." If the man wins he takes the girl; if the girl wins she takes the man.—Phila-

THOSE NUISANCES, Rheumatism and the Gout, are relieved by GLENN'S SULPHUR HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or

"What would a woman do without a looking-glass!" is asked. Use another's. You can't stick a woman as easy as that.—Chicago Ledger.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

"ARTHUR"—Yes, we should like to have you write for our paper. Address your letter to the business office, and it will be sent to you.—N. Y. Independent.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. A New York newspaper boasts that it owns a tomahawk. We should judge so from the character of its illustrations.— Burlington Free Press.

Think of This

Many people have neglected slight manifestations of humor in the blood till the foul matter has become so powerful as to cause terrible scrofulous sores, awful suffering, and, finally, as the system becomes drained of all its strongth, death. Some have neglected distress after eating, heartburn, occasional headaches, and other early symptoms of dyspepsia, till this painful disease has become incurable, and the victim barely sustains a miscrable existence.

come incurable, and the victim barely sustains a miserable existence.
Others neglect that tired feeling, pains in the back, weakness, languor, till general debility and kidney or liver disease becomes itrmly fixed upon them and there is no hope of recovery.
Be wise in time: Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, sait rheum, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, headache, billousness, catarrh, rheumatism, that tired feeling, and any disease or affection caused by impure blood or low state of the system. by state of the system. Be sure to get "the peculiar medicine,"

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FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in a case whetever will it fail to cure if that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more cer-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller dozes for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, re-quire a cathartic medicine, after having taken

three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

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Touffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head. For a week at a time I PRICE SQUEETS could not sec.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson,

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examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we elaim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

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It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science ofers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

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Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladics, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY
DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great experiences in determining the exact nature of each chase, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each class.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated.

Gaution.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine i, for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

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